

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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NUMBER 40

THE TOMB'S TRIUMPH.

Ralph Waldo Emerson Passes to His Reward.

Criticism Relating to the Belmont-Blaine Difficulty.

A One Hundred Thousand Dollar Smoke in Cleveland.

The Disastrous Floods in the Red River Country.

The Minnesota and Dakota Elevators Falling Into the Hands of a Monopoly.

Death From Chloroform in a Dental Chair at Omaha.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

A BIG FIRE.

Special to the Gazette. CLEVELAND, April 28.—Scribner's tobacco factory burned this morning. Loss \$100,000.

LAMSON HANGED.

Special to the Gazette. LONDON, April 28.—Dr. George H. Lamson was hanged at nine o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife's brother. He was very pale, and excited, and had to be supported to the gallows and held up during the pinioning and burial service. The drop was nine feet and death was instantaneous. His body hung for one hour.

ANOTHER MOB HANGING.

Special to the Gazette. MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—A party of masked men appeared at the jail at one o'clock this morning and demanded the surrender of Frank McManus, the tramp who ravished and mutilated Nina Speer yesterday. The sheriff refused to tell where the prisoner was. The mob then took him prisoner and broke open the cell. McManus was found on the second floor, and was taken to a large tree in front of the high school, and hanged. He was 26 years old, and made a full confession.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

THE TOMB'S TRIUMPH.

Ralph Waldo Emerson Passes to the Dim Future Full of Years and Honor.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—The death of Longfellow, the poet, has been closely followed by that of one of his most intimate associates, Ralph Waldo Emerson, a philosopher and poet also. The latter event occurred at Mr. Emerson's residence in Concord, at 8:30 o'clock this evening, after an illness, which began, as Longfellow's did, from taking a cold, and resulted fatally in almost the same length of time. The form of their illness, however, varied, that of Longfellow developing into inflammation of the bowels, and that of Emerson into inflammation of the lungs, or pneumonia. The report of the illness in both cases was kept very quiet, and as few knew of Mr. Longfellow's illness until near the end, so not many heard of Mr. Emerson's condition until his case was considered very critical.

Both of these men died at home, surrounded only by their family friends, and both passed painlessly from this life to the life hereafter. Had Mr. Emerson been a younger man he would doubtless have been able to throw off the attack on his lungs, which finally drew him to his death, for the disease only affected one lung, and that so lightly that he suffered very little during his illness, and was not afflicted with a cough or difficulty in breathing. He finally died, not so much from the disease as from the slow exhaustion of his powers, and so quietly that there was almost no sign from him when the end came. His condition had been so easy that it deceived even his physicians, who, up to a late hour this afternoon, was of the opinion that he was in no immediate danger, although recognizing the gravity of the situation and giving no hope of his recovery. His condition this morning was about the same as yesterday, and as there was no evident change a barber was sent for to shave him. On arriving, however, it was found by the barber that he was too weak for operation, and it was given up.

During a considerable part of Mr. Emerson's illness he has been delirious, although not violently so, and while recognizing the friends about him, he has thought himself in a strange place, and has been constant in his importunities to be taken home. He has apparently not recognized his approach to death, but has gone down as calmly and easily as any man could do.

Long evening he was rational and conversed intelligently with a friend, but to-day he has been delirious most of the time, with occasional lucid periods. A few hours before his death he became unconscious, and from sleep passed into eternity.

DR. GUION.

WAUPACA, Wis., April 27.—The Dr. Guion seduction and abortion case, at New London, the particulars of which have been telegraphed, and which has created so much excitement in this county and elsewhere, has assumed another phase. The Doctor was required to procure \$1,000 bail to appear for examination next week, or else go to jail and the commitment was made out and placed in the hands of Mischock, Chief of Police of New London, who had the defendant in charge. Mischock has been around the county with Guion, helping him to procure the required amount of bail, and they had succeeded in collecting something over \$400. Yesterday morning Guion could not be found. He had skipped the county with what money he had collected, and left the officers and the law in the lurch. Excitement runs high, and owing to the very serious nature of the alleged crime active measures will be taken. The district attorney here is now preparing the papers for the arrest of Mischock, the officer, for allowing Guion to escape. There is a diversity of opinion regarding Mr. Mischock's actions in the matter.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, April 27.—The marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helen, of Waldeck, took place at George's chapel, Windsor, to-day. A large crowd gathered at the station to witness the departure of the wedding guests. Windsor was gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the event. The shops were closed, and the town crowded with visitors. Salutes were fired during the day. The war ships at Portsmouth and other places were decorated with flags. The marriage ceremony, which was conducted shortly after 1 o'clock, the archbishop of Canterbury being the officiating clergyman.

BELMONT AND BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Belmont declines to talk for publication, but it is known he resents the attitude of the committee toward him as a member. He says its members were awed by the audacity of Mr. Blaine. It is asserted he intends to resign from the committee, and that occasion for an attack on Blaine in the open house. Among Blaine's friends there is great difference of opinion as to the wisdom of his utterances before the committee and his attitude towards Belmont.

RED RIVER FLOODS.

ST. VINCENT, April 27.—At this city there is not a side walk that is not two feet under water. In Emerson, the water reaches the window tops, and a piano was seen floating down the street to-day. The loss will be \$100,000. Snow fell here night before last to a depth of one inch, and last night it rained.

CHLOROFORM.

OMAHA, Neb., April 27.—Mrs. Isaac Thompson, of Sarpy county, a Swedish woman about 35 years old, died in this city to-day, in a dentist's chair, from the effects of chloroform. She took chloroform two weeks ago and had several teeth extracted by the same dentist, but this time proved fatal. At the post-mortem and inquest this afternoon the verdict of the jury was death from paralysis of the heart from the effect of chloroform administered by Dr. J. S. Charles. The relatives of the deceased will probably cause his arrest.

Rub It In.

Jacob Loeseman, 274 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and Sherer & Co.

LUNGS CONVULSED BY COUGH CAN BE SOOTHED WITH HALE'S HONEY OF HONEY-ROUNDED TAR.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

FORTY-THREE ELEVATORS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 27.—Today negotiations were closed in this city whereby the control and a majority ownership of the forty-three grain elevators of Messrs. Barnes & Magill, of Fargo, located at many different leading points along the Northern Pacific railroad and branches in Minnesota and Northern Dakota, were transferred to the Minneapolis Millers' Association. Mr. Barnes sells his entire interest to the association, while Magill retains a minority ownership. This system of elevators handles the bulk of the wheat crop of the Red River Valley and along the Northern Pacific, most of which has Lerotofe gone eastward via Duluth and the lakes. The present change is expected to result in bringing a large share of the Northern Pacific grain to the Minneapolis mills.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, \$1 at drugists. Depot, Prentiss & Evanson Janesville.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, \$1 at drugists. Depot, Prentiss & Evanson Janesville.

For chills, fever, ague, and weakness, Golden's Liebig's Liquid Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Golden's. Take no other. Of Drugists.

Analysis of Cows' Milk.

During the winter quarter of 1880, analyses were made of the milk of forty-two cows kept at the Government Agricultural Institution, Glasnevin, County Dublin, by Charles A. Cameron, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

The morning's milk and the evening's milk of each cow were analyzed once, and an examination of the mixed milk of the forty-two cows was also made.

The cows, it may be mentioned, were good animals; they had from one to three crosses of the shorthorn breed. They were in the house during the period of the experiments. Their food consisted of a daily allowance of from eight to ten stones of pulped mangels and turnips, and exhausted grain from the brewery, together with from one-half to 1½ stones of hay. They were, therefore, liberally fed.

In every instance the quantity of milk yielded in the morning exceeded the proportion furnished in the evening. In two instances the morning's supply was three times more abundant, and in very many cases twice as plentiful. About eight hours intervened between the two milkings.

Thirty out of the forty-two cows gave richer milk in the evening than in the morning, and eleven cows gave richer milk in the morning than in the evening, while the remaining cow's milk was equally good at both milkings.

The average amount of solids in the morning's milk was 13.20, and the evening's milk 13.74—a difference of 0.54 per cent.

The increase in the amount of solid matter in the evening's milk was due chiefly to the larger amount of fat contained in the latter. The amount was 4.22 or 0.4 per cent. over the proportion (3.82 per cent.) found in the morning's milk.

In the case of the mixed milk of the forty-two cows, that yielded in the evening was richer by 0.56 per cent. of solid matter, including 0.44 per cent. of fats.

The results of the analyses of the milk of these forty-two cows show that the mixed milk of well-fed cows in houses, in the last quarter of the year, contains, when poorest—i. e., in the morning—13.90 per cent. of solid matter, including 3.20 per cent. of fats. On the 2d of November the mixed milk of eight cows, which happened to be in the same house, was analyzed. One hundred parts contained: Total solid matters, 13.90 per cent.; solids, minus fats, 9.75; fats, 4.15; ash, 0.72.

The Society of Public Analysts of Great Britain and Ireland have adopted, as a standard for the poorest pure milk, 9 per cent. of solids minus fats, and 2.5 per cent. of fats—a total of 11.5 per cent. of solids. There is little doubt that milk containing less than 11.5 per cent. of solids is watered or skimmed. The mixed milk of 100 cows kept on the dairy farm of Mr. E. M. Russell, Perry Square, was found to contain at the evening's milking 13.85 per cent. of solids, including 4.60 per cent. of fats and 0.72 per cent. of ash. The solids, minus fats, were 9.25 per cent. The analysis was made in March, 1881.

I think there is the strongest proof that milk on the average contains more than 13 per cent. of solid matters. During the last sixteen years I have examined an immense number of specimens of this liquid, and whenever I was certain that it was pure, I invariably found it to contain more than 12 per cent. of solids. I am quite satisfied that the milk of Dublin dairy herds contains from 13 to 15 per cent. of solids.

As to the method of analysis, ten grammes of milk were kept in a shallow capsule in the water bath at 212° F. until thoroughly desiccated; the residue showed the amount of total solid matter. The ten grammes dried and pulverized, were boiled in about eight cubic centimeters of ether for several hours, an upright condenser being placed over the flask containing the ether to prevent a waste of the latter. The ether containing the milk fat in solution was filtered (a very small piece of filter paper being used) into a light tared flask. The ether was distilled off, and the last traces got rid of by passing a current of hot dry air through the flask and condenser. The flask and its fatty contents were then weighed. The amount of the ash was determined by igniting at a low temperature in a platinum dish the residue obtained by evaporating ten grammes of the milk to dryness.

It is perhaps, in part, owing to the great care taken to extract every particle of the fat that such high percentages of that ingredient were obtained.

In every instance the amount of solids was determined by two independent experiments. Many of the weighings of the fats and ash were repeated.—*The Analyst*.

For SALE, VERY CHEAP.—My residence, with, or without, vacant lots Terms easy.

A FULL SUPPLY OF ATTORNEYS' BLANKS AT SUTHERLAND'S.

CLASS LESSONS IN ELOCUTION AT CANNON'S HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK. EVERY BODY WELCOME, WHETHER THEY ARE PRIVATE PUPILS OR NOT. ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY AT ARCHIE REID'S.

LOST—A LOT OF SHOE MAKERS TOOLS IN A SMALL SHOE BOX. PLEASE LEAVE THEM AT WRIGHT'S LEATHER STORE.

WHTRE AND COLORED EMBROIDERY 12 YARDS FOR 25 CENTS ONLY, AT ARCHIE REID'S.

ICE—OUR PRICES FOR THE SEASON FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1882, WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: 25 POUNDS PER DAY, \$7.00; 30 POUNDS PER DAY, \$8.50; 50 POUNDS PER DAY, \$12.00.

BY THE MONTH: 25 POUNDS PER DAY, \$2.00; 30 POUNDS PER DAY, \$2.50.

ALL SEASON BILLS DUE JULY 1ST, 1882.

ALL MONTH BILLS DUE AT THE END OF EACH MONTH.

HOGBOOM & ATWOOD.

SILK DOLMANS ARE CHEAPEST AT ARCHIE REID'S.

YOU CAN GET THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN CLOTHES AND CUFFS, AT MATTIE McCULLAGH'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR AT VERY LOW FIGURES, AT ARCHIE REID'S.

ALL STYLES OF JEWELRY, FANCY HAIR ORNAMENTS, WAVES, FRIZZES, AND THE LATEST IN HAIR GOODS, AT MATTIE McCULLAGH & CO'S.

THOSE NEW DRESS GOODS AT ARCHIE REID'S ARE JUST THE THING, AND PRICES ARE THE LOWEST EVERY TIME.

MATTIE McCULLAGH & CO. HAVE A FINE SELECTION OF CORSETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FANS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

FOR THE FINEST LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GO TO MATTIE McCULLAGH & CO'S.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 45, MITCHELL BLOCK. POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1ST.

J. MITCHELL.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS FILTERER CALL A GAZETTE OFFICE.

ICE.

PRICES FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1882: 25 POUNDS PER DAY, \$5; 30 POUNDS, \$6; 35 POUNDS, \$7; 40 POUNDS, \$8. WASHED AND PUT IN ICE BOX IF WATER AND BOX ARE READY. PRICES TO BUTCHERS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND SALOONS, 10 CENTS PER HUNDRED. ORDERS CAN BE LEFT AT KING'S BOOKSTORE, OR AT MY RESIDENCE, NO. 2 SOUTH JACKSON ST., OR AT A. RIDER'S.

J. H. GATELEY.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. APPLY AT GAZETTE OFFICE OR TO MRS. BURR ROBBINS. TWO FIFTY PER WEEK WILL BE PAID.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN FIRST WARD AT A BARGAIN. THE HOUSE CONTAINS 8 ROOMS, ALL IN FIRST CLASS ORDER, A GOOD BARN NEARLY NEW, AND FOUR LARGE LOTS, WELL SUPPLIED WITH FRUIT. A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME. ENQUIRIES AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—MY RESIDENCE, WITH, OR WITHOUT, VACANT LOTS TERMS EASY.

J. B. CASSODAY.

WE FREQUENTLY SEE

PEOPLE WHO ARE MARRIED AND DISGRIED FOR LIFE FROM THE EFFECTS OF BURNS AND SCALDS. THERE IS POSITIVELY NO NEED OF THIS IF COLE'S CARBOLISOLINE IS PROMPTLY APPLIED. IT WILL IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE THE PAIN AND CURE THE WORST CASE WITHOUT A SCAR. SMALL BOXES 25 CENTS; LARGE BOXES 75 CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPLETED

JAMES MORGAN,

386 and 388

EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT HIS ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN IMMENSE TRADE DURING THE PRESENT SEASON ARE COMPLETED.

THE GAZETTE
FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

The circulation of the **GAZETTE** is larger than the combined circulation of any newspaper in the two counties.

Post-Office—Summer Time Table.
The mails arrive and depart at the Janesville Post-Office as follows.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Whitefish, Palmyra and Milton	8 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Chicago and Eastern	9:20 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Madison	7:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Beloit	9:20 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Madison via Elroy & Harvard	10:30 A. M.	
Milwaukee and Milton	12:10 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
Chicago & Eastern	12:20 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
North & Western	1:10 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison via Elroy & Harvard	2:10 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
Madison & W. via Milwaukee	3:40 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Monroe & W.	4:30 P. M.	12:35 P. M.
Beloit	6:40 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Chicago & Eastern via Elroy	8:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Madison	8:30 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Rockford (via Elroy)	8:30 P. M.	5:20 P. M.
Milwaukee & W.		5:20 P. M.
Milwaukee (city)		

The Overland Depart and Arrive as follows:

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 8:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. On Sundays from 12:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. and Regis. to 6:00 P. M. Open from 8:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 1:00 to 5:00 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamp on stamped envelopes, post cards, and letters for airmail, 10¢ airmail from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Orders for stamped envelopes, with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Post Office.

On Saturday night ONLY, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Fond du Lac train; and on Monday morning ONLY, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By taking this table carefully, the public can post themselves thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

HISTORY OF LITTLE JOHNNY.

[From the Evansville Argus.]
Little Johnny went to view
The circus and the flip-flap-sitters,
Johnny tried the flip-flap, too,
Now he wears the golden slippers.
While they turned these things at will,
In the air or anywhere,
Johnny turned one higher still,
Turned clear up the golden stairs.

THE VERY WORST YET.

A maiden went into the water.
To bathe; but her mamma she sater,
And after some effort she sater,
And back to the seashore she brater,
Like a lamb led away to the sater.
She told her she always had thater
An obedient, dutiful dater,
And if she done as she'd ter,
She'd have staid on the shore; and she'd ater
Resist her desire for the water.

—Punc.

Funeral of the First President Who Died in Office.

During the illness of President Harrison, there were no telegraphic bulletins; the telegraph was then but a philosophical experiment; five years were yet to pass before the first practical wire should be laid. Railroads were but ten years old; such a trip as was planned and executed for Garfield would have been, in Harrison's time, wholly impossible. Mail communication was not one-third what it now is. There were but twenty-six states. The nation scarcely exceeded seventeen millions. Yet the sorrow was as sincere and the tokens as earnest and cordial as those that are now witnessed. The shock to the country was heightened by the fact that Harrison was the first President who had died in office. The wheels of government had revolved for fifty years without this check. The people were unprepared for the event, and were uncertain—say, anxious—as to its consequences. They had not the assurance we enjoy that the political system would bear the strain. As now, so then, everywhere were seen demonstrations of the national grief.

In Washington city nearly every building bore tokens; the public buildings were shrouded, the elegant dwellings were heavily draped—even the lowliest abodes bore some inexpensive badges. Business was suspended. The pageant was, for that era, very ceremonious. The procession was two miles in length, and comprised the United States troops stationed in and near Washington, with many regiments from other cities under the general command of Winfield Scott, beside numerous civic societies and a vast body of civilians. It was marshalled by officers in mourning. The remains of the deceased President were laid temporarily in the Congressional burying-ground, the burial service of the Episcopal church being read by Rev. Mr. Hawley, and military salutes fired. The car on which the coffin was borne from the cemetery is described in contemporaneous accounts as a splendid one, decorated with black plumes and drawn by six white horses. In July following the remains were transferred to their permanent resting-place near North Bend, upon a beautiful knoll rising two hundred feet above the Ohio river.

They were standing just by the front gate of the old farm-house. Farmer Robinson leaning on the gate-post. "Well, miss, I hope you've enjoyed yourself this summer. We hasn't put on much style for you, but we've meant to treat you sort o' sooo." "Don't mention it, pray," replied Miss Fitzjoy. "It's been the most delightful season I ever knew. Why, I've learned so much about farming that I really believe I shall set out some cucumber trees in the conservatory, and have them fresh for breakfast all winter."

The Cost of Wedding.

Now that the season of fashionable weddings is once more upon us, it may be interesting to know that some enemy of the human race has prepared and printed the following table of the average expenses of such a festivity. For a wedding of 1,000 guests, with grooms and bridesmaids, exclusive of bridal dress and trousseau:

Cards.	\$ 200 to \$ 350
Attainment, undertaker	300 to 400
Underwear	12 to 15
Ushers' pine	20 to 60
Minister's fee	100 to 200
Sexton's fee	20 to 50
Dinner for the groom	30 to 40
Bridesmaid's dresses	400 to 600
Caterer	500 to 1,000
Music	200 to 75
Porter	300 to 400
Organist	50 to 100
Miscellaneous	100 to 200

Total. \$1,875 to \$3,492

People about to incur such an outlay may either take Punch's advice or imitate the Wall Street bear who recently caused a man to put his intended son-in-law up to sloping on the express ground of economy.

It is Worth Remembering.
that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See adv.

Industries of Norway and Sweden.

Although in Norway and Sweden there are many mines and mills, most of the people gain their living either out of the soil or the sea. The farmer in either country is a marvel of industry and thrift; he would live upon what an American farmer wastes, and live more comfortably than our farming population do as a rule. The amount of labor performed at the special dairy-farms, to which cattle are driven in summer, generally by girls, would horrify a Western maiden; but the Swedish and Norwegian girls thrive on it, enjoying rare good health, and consequent happiness. Still more exacting is the home care of cattle in winter, when much of the food must be specially prepared. On some soil here that would be condemned as good for nothing, fair crops are grown and harvested in the short summer, while in the southern provinces the yield is equal to that of model farms in America.

The maritime statistics of the two countries, and of Norway in particular, are simply staggering. Last year more than a thousand Norwegian vessels entered the port of New York, and seven times as many were busy elsewhere. More than sixty thousand sailors man these vessels, and yet Norwegian sailors are numerous in the merchant navy of almost every other country. About a hundred and twenty thousand Norwegians are engaged in the fisheries. The author minutely describes the great fishing stations of Norway, and here, as elsewhere, is struck by the attention paid by the government to all its resources. Every fishing station has a superintendent, appointed by the government, and the date of beginning the season's work, the time of starting out for the day, and even the stations in which the fish are prepared for market, are determined by him; but the officer's duties seem to consist principally in preventing confusion or bad feeling. No liquor is sold at fishing stations, and yet the men, who are directly in the path of all the "American weather" that crosses the Atlantic, are a remarkably healthy and vigorous set of fellows; they wear good clothes, too, which is not done by fishermen in general. To their astuteness must be attributed the lack of strife; during a long visit to the fishing stations the author saw no fighting, and did not hear a single oath. No fishing is permitted on Sunday. Drunkenness and profanity are rare everywhere in Scandinavia; there seems to be absolutely no idle, non-producing, dangerous class, such as is the mainstay of vice in every other European country. At fairs and feasts there is a great deal of drinking, but the period is brief, and the fun never culminates in fighting.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

Public Parks.

New York city plumes herself on the space of ground she has devoted to public parks, but it seems small when compared with the parks in London, which cover the following areas:

	Acres
Richmond Park	2,233
Windsor Park	1,530
Central Park and Madison Park	1,042
Raw Park and Gardens	684
Victoria Park	300
Windham Common	628
Hudson River	400
Hempstead Heath	240
Hempstead Gardens	299
Alexander Park	192
Finchbury Park	14
Finchbury Park	115
Total	11,368

There are, beside the parks proper which are included in this list, a large number of "squares," "downs," "commons" and fields, some of which have an area of between fifty and 100 acres, that run the aggregate up to at least 15,000 acres. The following are the areas of the New York parks:

	Acres
Central Park	864
Evergreen Park	89
Morningside Park	314
Central Park	23
Highbridge	23
The Battery	21
Tompkins	104
Central Park	84
Washington	38
Union	6
Reservoir	44
Stuyvesant	4

But Paris eclipses London as much as the parks are thus described:

In the extent, picturesque beauty and artistic embellishment of her magnificent pleasure grounds Paris is without an equal. All that art in its varied resources could contribute, all that the most generous expenditure of money could accomplish, all that human ingenuity could devise, have united to render the parks of Paris superior to those of all the other capitals of Europe combined. Within the limits of the city proper there are, it is true, with the exception of the park of Monceau, which is the perfection of landscape gardening—and a few other highly-ornamented spaces, only public squares and places, but beyond the boundaries there are, at distances from less than a mile to ten, fifteen and twenty miles, grand parks like the Bois de Boulogne, the Bois de Vincennes, St. Cloud, St. Germain, the Champs Elysees, the Buttes Chaudron, and many others. The Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes have each 2,500 acres, while in the park of St. Cloud there are 1,000 acres. It is almost needless to say that they add largely not only to the beauty but to the pecuniary benefit of the city, and attract tens of thousands of the pleasure-seekers from the Old and New Worlds to the brilliant capital of the French republic. Within a little more than an hour by rail the great Forest of Fontainebleau, extending over an area of 42,000 acres, and in, addition to its natural beauties of grove and meadow, has several beautifully-cultivated tracts of land blooming with the choicest plants and flowers. Of so-called parks in Paris and its immediate vicinity there are about 8,000 acres, but of public grounds, including the Forest of Fontainebleau, there are over 170,000 acres.

Shock.

It will be remembered that when President Garfield was shot, he immediately sank to the ground; his temperature descended below the normal standard, and the pallor of death settled on his features.

Had this condition gone a little further, the heart would have ceased its beating.

This was what they call shock. It was not caused by fright, nor by any effect on the feelings. It was purely physical. It is often among the most dangerous effects of a wound. Indeed, many a person has died of an accidental physical injury who would have fully recovered, could the body have rallied from the shock.

Precisely wherein the shock consists it is difficult to say. It seems to be somewhat analogous to the effect of a blow on the head, which instantly, and for a time, arrests consciousness and the power of motion.

Light depends on a certain wave-like movement in the molecules of ether; and sound on a similar movement in the molecules of air. Now, to touch a vibrating bell, or musical string, at once arrests the sound.

So it is thought that all nervous action depends on a like undulation in the molecules of the nerve substance, and a powerful disturbing cause, acting suddenly, somehow arrests, partially or wholly, these movements back even to the nerve centers.

Every case of shock involves danger—the danger that the vital organs, cut off from the force that works them, may cease to act. What is needed in such cases is to stimulate the heart, —*Youth's Companion.*

Shielding Crime.

How easy it is in a great city to practice concealment! If any one, indeed, wishes to bury himself from the world there is no better place than New York. Even the police will be in ignorance unless there is money in the case. Not only names, but employment and character, are concealed in a facile manner. Many of the splendid gentlemen boarding at our best hotels and first-class gamblers, but they succeed in palming themselves off as down town lawyers, brokers, and sometimes as members of the army of returned Californians, with plenty of money. The same remark includes even houses whose real character may long be held in concealment. A recent instance of this is as follows: Henrietta Fraley, of Thirty-fourth street, was arrested for keeping a disorderly house, the "proof" being offered by a man who had been robbed there. The defendant indignantly denied the charge, and called upon her pastor to sustain her reputation. The latter appeared in court, and gave his name as the Rev. James Miller, of the Church of the Holy Martyrs. He testified that the woman was a communicant in good standing, and that he had perfect confidence in her worth. He had often visited the house in pastoral duty, and had never seen anything of a suspicious character. The police, however, said that the house had long borne a bad name, and the prisoner was convicted. The clergyman thus learned that for years he had been under a skillful deception, and no doubt this pious fraud was practiced solely in order to use him as a witness in case of complaint. Such are some of the phases of life, —*New York Letter.*

Trouble Saved.

It is a remarkable fact that THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is as good for internal use, for diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds, and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Sold by A. J. Roberts and F. Sherer & Co.

Some things are past finding out.

The love for whisky is what staggers a man.

It is the love for whisky that staggers a man.

It is the love for whisky that staggers a man.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, aluminum or phosphate powders. All the qualities of the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEAF TOBACCO HOUSE.

Tobacco Goods a Specialty. Plenty Storage Room.
O. D. ROWE,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
Dealer in Leaf Tobacco—Good Stock
of Old Tobacco Always on Hand.
jedlawy

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

W. H. GROVE,
(Successor to E. E. Eddington)
NORTH FIRST ST. — JANESVILLE
All work done is warranted First Class. A
specialty made of Horses. Also a
shop right in the heart of the celebrated Luckies' Hole.
Show and Pad, with this shoe-corrected feet are
speedily cured, as well as Tendon Feet, Corns,
Thrash, Hoof Rot, &c. Call and see it. It will
oct 25th day

H. W. MATHORN, FRANKLIN STREET, — JANESVILLE Tin-plate Smith. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairing of all kinds on short notice and warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on Franklin street, Corn Exchange Block.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

J. R. LAGRANGE,
Would respectfully call attention to his "extensive
Painting Rooms on Buff Street, in the rear of
Hodge & Buchholz' shop, where he is prepared
to do first class Carriage and Artistic
Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him
a call.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS, (Successor to CHAS. H. PAYNE)

Court and Main St. — JANESVILLE, WIS.
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy
Harness, Buggies, Chariots, Baskets, Wagons,
Bags, Comb etc. etc. Also a general
Manufacture of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels.
The best kind of Harness Oils always on hand.
A large stock of Blankets, Robes and Horse
Clothing.

W. H. SADDLER, EAST MILWAUKEE ST. — JANESVILLE (Opera House Block.) A Large stock of First Class Harness and Trunks on Hand at Uniform Prices.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. WM. SADDLER,
EAST MILWAUKEE ST. — JANESVILLE
(Opera House Block.)
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets
and all Kinds of Human Hair Goods.

H. H. BLANCHARD'S Law Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.

guitar Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. ; 7:30 P. M. to,
10 o'clock P. M.
anted for collection all notes, bills, accounts
and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent,
and for foreclosed mortgages and
all other notes, bills, accounts and judgments
and for collection on Mort. Street, Allerton, M. C.
Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wisconsin.
All business intrusted to his care will
be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

JOHN G. SANE
Represents Some of the Most Substantial Fire
Insurance Companies of Europe and the
United States. Also Agent for the Allis Life and the Mutual
Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most
reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has
arms in Rock County and elsewhere to exchange
for city property, and money to loan.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical strength, liver complaint and other diseases of the system. It is particularly indicated by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Minnesota and Dakota Lands.

Invest your money in them, they will pay you
rom **50** to **100** Per Cent per annum on the
amount invested. It costs no more to own a

FARM in DAKOTA!

han to rent one in Wisconsin for a single year.
Long time and low interest given.

Take a Trip into the Country

and be convinced. The expense of such a trip
will not exceed ten dollars if you purchase land.
Before going be sure to call on or address the
undersigned who will furnish you tickets, maps,
letters of introduction, and other information
which will be of much value in saving time.

GEO. KASTNER, or
G. C. HIELD,

Office at Hay Press, near Stock Yards, James
ville, Wis.

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10,000 CALVES!

From two days to eight weeks old, for
which the highest market price will be paid at
the market on the bridge. R. J. ROONEY.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

ELECTRICITY is an excellent stimulant to digestion and the action of the liver, and those who can may employ it to advantage.

A STANDING antidote for poison by dew, poison-oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

THE FLESH-BRUSH.—Though "cleanliness is next to godliness," it may be injurious to wash the body in cold water at all times, especially for the aged, very young and the very weak. A cold bath is never judicious—always injurious when not followed by a sensation of comfort and pleasure. On the contrary, no weather is too cold for the judicious use of the flesh-brush, one not harsh enough to produce irritation of the surface. In the morning its use will quicken the surface circulation, increase the warmth, sending the blood to the extremities, while at night, on retiring, a soothng effect is produced, quieting the nerves and favoring a good night's sleep, a matter of vast importance, especially to the nervous and delicate.

UNWHEELED FOOD.—Dr. N. George, professor of rural hygiene at the Agricultural Institute in Paris, makes some suggestions in regard to unwholesome food which seem to be deserving of consideration. He calls particular attention to the danger of using fresh milk from cows showing any signs of indisposition. In such cases it is by no means necessary to waste the milk; all that is essential to render it entirely harmless is that it be boiled before using.

The danger attending the skinning or cutting up of a diseased animal is another point worthy of attention, and, although he regards thorough cooking as a great preservative in the case of animals diseased at the time of death, he strongly recommends an early burial in a grave of considerable depth as the safest disposal of the flesh of all animals seriously diseased. This course precludes the possibility of ill effects, often very serious, disseminated by the flies and other insects, which are sure to convey, to a greater or less extent, the contagious principle.

His recommendation that all kinds of meat should be thoroughly cooked, in the interest of health, would probably be thrown away upon the numerous class of rare-beef eaters, so common in this country and England. He also deprecates the habit so common among lovers of game of keeping the meat too long before eating, until it is what we commonly call "high." Another point to which he directs attention, and one which would probably occur to few if any of our readers, is the poisonous influence of wood which has been painted, in the cooking of viands, and he states that in Paris the use of painted wood is forbidden by a police regulation. He cites a case where a large number of persons were poisoned, though happily not fatally, by the use of bread baked in an oven so heated. The immediate cause of this poison was alleged to be the sugar of lead contained in the paint. He concludes with a caution against the use of any food where mold has set in and particularly deprecates the use of musty flour, and also the too common practice of eating fruits or vegetables not properly ripened, especially early potatoes.

"But, your honor," says the accused, "this is a case of suicide." His honor—"?" The accused—"He always said he wanted to commit suicide, but that he hadn't the courage. So then I helped him." His honor—"But why, afterwards, did you take his watch?" The accused (with a shrug)—"Why, because he didn't need it any more?"—French paper.

There was a little company at Mr. Brown's and the youngest daughter, a bright girl of seven, was talking to her sister's beau. "Why, Mr. Sydney," she said, loud enough for everybody to hear, "you can talk real plain, can you?" "Of course I can, Fanny. Did you think I wasn't old enough to talk plain?" "Yes," she answered, "I thought so, for I heard you talking to the other the other night, and you kept saying, 'Oo tweet sing, oo! Oo dovey dove, tum tiss oor own tweet Siddy,' so much, that I wasn't sure but you had a impediment in your speech." Fanny was excused and Mr. Sydney was carried out on a shovel. —*St. Albans Herald*.

I come over to see about your boy," said a neighbor last evening. "He's very troublesome about my house. He's been throwing rotten apples into my front yard and calling my wife "Old Molly Grabs." "And I was going over to see about your boy," was the rejoinder. "He chalked my woodshed all over with a picture of my wife driving me out of the back door with a kettle of water in one hand and a broom in the other." "Is that so? Then I go in for civil service reform within our own families." The boys never knew what they were "kicked" for that night. —*New Haven Register*.

BEETTY'S ORGANS

GRADUATION.

A Class of Twenty-three Take Diplomas From the High School.

Interesting Exercises in Honor of the Event.

Flowers and Music, Orations and Essays, Contribute to the Brilliant Occasion.

The Excellent Address of President Stanley B. Smith to the Graduating Class.

The schools of the city closed to-day which ends the school year proper, and during the next two weeks there will be a vacation. The last day of school is an important event to quite a number, not only to the scholars, but to their relatives and friends. It is a time when those who have been studious and have succeeded in passing an examination, are promoted from one room to another; and this little event, though seemingly unimportant to many, is a signal triumph for the little girls and boys who are urging their way through the schools.

But the crowning event in the school-life of twenty-three young ladies and gentlemen was their graduation from the High School to-day. To them, to their parents, and to their immediate friends, it was an interesting and a happy event. It was the largest class ever graduated in Janesville. It was made up of excellent material, and it can be truthfully said that there was not a disagreeable element in it. The sixteen young women in the class were exceedingly lady-like in deportment, and the seven young men were courteous and gentlemanly in all their bearing, which promoted harmony and good feeling among them.

The graduating exercises began at the High school room building at one o'clock. Long before that hour came people began to flock toward the building, and when one o'clock came, the room was densely packed with a brilliant audience. While many were compelled to stand, others were obliged to leave, not being able to gain admittance. The High school room was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants, some of which formed very happy designs. Many of the cut flowers of which there was a large variety, were brought from Milwaukee, while the conservatories of the homes in Janesville contributed most generously to make the floral display one of the brightest and richest ever seen at graduating exercises in Janesville. Above the decorations which surrounded the stand, was a motto in letters of green on the wall—"Nil Desperandum. Class of '82." The music was furnished by a quartet consisting of Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Moseley, Dr. M. A. Newman, and Mr. William Bladen, with Miss Julie C. Wilson as accompanist. The selections were very excellent, and of course were finely rendered. The pieces given by the quartet were "Bingle Horn," "Alpine Echo," "Wood Bird," and "Welcome to All;" and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Moseley sang a duet, "Would that My Love."

The following is the Salutatory, and also a brief synopsis of the essays and orations of the class:

SALUTATORY—FANNY DRAPER.

Friends.—It has fallen to my lot to express in behalf of the class, our gratification at your attendance on this occasion, and our hope that the interest which your presence betokens, may in no wise diminish, but rather increase as the exercises proceed.

Not that we expect to overwhelm you with bursts of eloquence, enrapture you with the marvelous beauty of our ideas and expressions, or surprise you with our depth of thought; but to such a feast as we have prepared, we bid you every welcome.

In behalf of the classes yet to come, we departing, would say,—let them be enabled to welcome you more frequently than we have been, and let your interest in their progress manifest itself in something more encouraging than annual visits.

Such occasions as the present have been well called commencement, though it seems to us now, the end.

It is, however, the commencement of new aims, new duties and responsibilities, of an entirely new period in our lives. And we trust that it may not be with us, as one has disparingly predicted,—"They may be heroes, but they are only heroes for an hour;" but that we may be heroes in all we undertake. After all, it is better to be heroes even for an hour, than never to be heroes at all.

Again we ask you to be patient, and, lest you should already weary, I would buoy you up with this promise—"Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof."

"NIL DESPERANDUM"—WILL J. ABBEY.

"Never despair," was the theme of this excellent oration. It told that the greatest heroes of history, the men who have stirred the world, have risen to this high rank by persevering—never despairing. Demosthenes, Socrates, Cicero, Alexander the Great, Napoleon, and Washington, were cited to show what indefatigable exertion had accomplished. The most distinguished men of this country gained prominence and power by never despairing, but always pursuing. *Nil Desperandum* had given the world many grand characters from whose lives much could be learned. The young were urged to a higher life "approaching nearer and nearer into the ideal of a perfect character, that fairest gem found not on earth, whose glory be measured by the sun."

CONCENTRATION OF EFFORT—ALICE F. WRIGHT.

Admirably did Miss Wright show the necessity of training the mind, in other words, of bending the energies in one direction instead of scattering the forces and accomplishing nothing. Scattered efforts yield but little good, but concentrated effort wins success. No man has made his mark who had not some controlling passion, who did not concentrate his powers. She gave an apt illustration—the advice of Dr. Blair to Boswell. Boswell, in his youth, while in the pit of the theatre in England, would imitate the lowing of a cow so well that there was a general cry in the gallery, "encore the cow." As he attempted with many infer-

"Stick to the cow, now! Stick to the cow!"

SCHOOLS OF SCULPTURE—MATTIE A. WILCOX.

After stating that Italy is the grand school in which the principles of sculpture, as recognized in modern times, may be acquired, brief mention was made of some of the master-pieces in this department of art, and especially of the "Lacoon" now in the Vatican, at Rome. The object of the essay was to impress upon the mind the importance of fashioning our own lives as the sculptor fashions the beautiful statuary out of the rough marble. Every mother is a sculptor, engraving lines on a tablet that will endure for ages. The teacher is likewise a sculptor and upon him rests great responsibilities. A higher life was urged that our life-work may stand at last, accepted of Him, who doeth all things well."

AMERICAN ENERGY—TWING B. WIGGINS.

Every historical nation has some striking quality for which it is pre-eminent. The characteristic which distinguishes America, is the restless and enthusiastic energy. National changes and development have grown out of the assimilation of new blood, customs and ideas, and the most excellent result of this intermingling is found in this country. The conditions of its discovery and settlement, of the decay of old nations, government and religion, and the application of new principles of liberty and toleration favored and foretold our national greatness. Our energy is displayed in every department of human enterprise, in art and agriculture, in science and commerce, in lessening the calamities of war and promoting the triumphs of peace. The great pride of our country is its common school system, and to give to every child a good education is an object our people energetically labor to achieve. This oration contained many excellent thoughts, and in its delivery the speaker will illustrate them.

THE LADY'S COMPANION—CORA GLASS.

The history of the thimble was not given in this practical and very worthy essay.

In this history, and the spirit of chance depicted. It was asserted that it was a popular opinion that girls have no particular aim in life other than to make a brilliant appearance in society, that school-life was dull and its duties wearisome.

The essay contained many valuable suggestions as to what step should be taken to make life successful, and the end—

internal peace.

ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES—GAY GLASS.

The history of the thimble was not given in this practical and very worthy essay.

In this history, and the spirit of chance depicted. It was asserted that it was a popular opinion that girls have no particular aim in life other than to make a brilliant appearance in society, that school-life was dull and its duties wearisome.

The essay contained many valuable suggestions as to what step should be taken to make life successful, and the end—

internal peace.

ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS—HAERY OLESON.

An oration like this could hardly fail to make a valuable impression on the mind of all who heard it. It gave many striking instances of poor boys rising to prominence, wealth and fame because they understood the elements of success. They took advantage of little opportunities, and at last became men who ruled cities and guided nations. Poverty, is sometimes set down as one of the essential conditions of success in life; and as a rule, the man who is the most successful in business begins the world in his shirt sleeves. While all may not rise equally in the scale of applause, yet industry, properly directed, rarely fails of success.

A VIEW OF NATURE'S WORKSHOP—MINNIE DRUMMOND.

The wonderful things that Nature has wrought were forcibly set forth in this essay. In Nature nothing is insignificant, she seems to achieve the grandest results with the feeblest means. The mountains are slowly wearing down; the ocean is gradually but surely filling up, by deposits from a thousand rivers; and Niagara has receded several miles. A brief review was given of the agencies employed by Nature to build up mankind and to bless the world. The printing press, electricity, and steam, have been important agencies in the great work. The essay was carefully prepared and contained much good food for reflection.

EVERYBODY HAS A HOBBY—MAGGIE DONOVAN.

This excellent paper on the peculiarities of individuals as illustrated in their clinging to certain peculiar hobbies, showed that Miss Donovan had studied the question thoroughly. Nature has no hobbies, but holds fast to a constant common sense through all her creations; but now there is a passion for elaborate squalls. Passing from the calm waters and bright sunshine of school-life, many dark nights it may be to be passed, and belligerent seas to be crossed, before we reach the common haven. ***A little more than a year ago one of our number was called from her earthly school, her earthly home, to her heavenly rest. The memory of Katie Clark will long remain green in our hearts. Banking high as a scholar and pupil, she was one of the most devoted to her class. The remainder are mingling with the busy throng and gladdening the household with their presence. The twenty-three that are here represented to-day are now on the eve of separation. ***But wherever we are, often shall we in thoughts, and dreams, and imagination, return to this school-room, these influences, these companionships and joyfully live over again this happy period of our life just now at its close. To you, to schoolmates and a kindly farewell, we said in conclusion:

MY CLASSMATES—We have just fairly started on a life-long voyage. So far we have only had to encounter miniature squalls. Passing from the calm waters and bright sunshine of school-life, many dark nights it may be to be passed, and belligerent seas to be crossed, before we reach the common haven. ***A little more than a year ago one of our number was called from her earthly school, her earthly home, to her heavenly rest. The memory of Katie Clark will long remain green in our hearts. Banking high as a scholar and pupil, she was one of the most devoted to her class. The remainder are mingling with the busy throng and gladdening the household with their presence. The twenty-three that are here represented to-day are now on the eve of separation. ***But wherever we are, often shall we in thoughts, and dreams, and imagination, return to this school-room, these influences, these companionships and joyfully live over again this happy period of our life just now at its close. To you, to schoolmates and a kindly farewell, we said in conclusion:

HAPPINESS, THE AIM OF LIFE—E. MAY CLARK.

This was a well written essay on "Happiness, the aim of life," and how to secure it. Pleasure does not always produce happiness, because often, very often, things which afford pleasure at the time, subsequently bring misery and distress. Wealth does not bring happiness because those who possess the most wealth are frequently the least happy of any one. It is only when we look at life and labor from a higher standpoint, that we secure true happiness. In striving for happiness we too often forget one cause of failure—neglecting to gather up those minute forms of pleasure which every moment are presented to us. "In striving for the sum total, we forget the ciphers of which it is composed. Stretching out his hand to catch the stars, man forgets the flower at his feet, so beautiful, so fragrant, so multitudinous, and so various."

HUMAN FLORA—AMELIA H. ELLER.

Very aptly did Miss Eller show the worth and beauty of flowers, in this paper.

They are the golden links that bind the mortal to the immortal—the bright things which earth loves to cherish.

Wherever found, in the painting, in the meadows, by the way-side, on the hill-top, and royal garden beds, by the cottage

home, or in the public parks, they are all the same—the embodiment of all that is pure and cheering. The flower was taken as an illustration, of what our lives should be, and in this especial regard the essay was good and wise.

PRESENTING THE CLASS.

After the valedictory and music, Superintendent Burton presented the graduating class to Mr. Stanley B. Smith, President of the Board of Education, in the following words:

Of the seven classes that it has been my privilege to present on occasions like this, this of '82 is the largest, and so far as the records furnish information, it exceeds in number any that has left the school. Your personal acquaintance with its members, and your familiarity with its general history, make it unnecessary for me to particularize. It is sufficient to say that these twenty-three young persons have completed the prescribed course of study satisfactorily, and have successfully passed the usual county test, and are duly qualified to teach anywhere in our country. I cheerfully commend them for their certificates of graduation.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

In presenting the diplomas, the president of the board of education, Mr. Stanley B. Smith, made the following remarks to the class:

It is my duty to perform the official act which shall sever your connection with our schools. In executing this duty, the same causes which unite to give pleasure, likewise conspire to produce pain; for it is gratifying to our pride to know that this class is the largest and one of the very best that have left these halls, it is not the less intensifies our regret that we are to part with those who are strongly endeared to their teachers, to their fellow-pupils and to the school authorities by their excellent deportment, their studious habits, and their scholarly attainments.

The record of this class is worthy of special commendation for the persistence and enthusiasm with which its members have applied themselves to their labors down to these closing hours;

and the topics, the composition and the rendition of the productions which have been listened to during this afternoon, make manifest the wisdom and utility of the literary exercises which have been given to them.

A social party will be given by the La Prairie Grange at their hall, on Thursday evening, May 4th. The floor manager is Will Evenson, of this city; Norman Parker, of La Prairie, and J. Bear, of the town of Janesville. Music, Janesville Light Guard Band, of which J. M. Smith is the leader and prompter. Tickets, including supper, \$1.50.

HOPS—14@18c.

HONEY—Good to new choice comb in box

at 8@23c.

SEEDS—Clover at 4@14c 40 lb. bu.; Timothy 2@12@30c; Flax, 1@38c

to quality.

CHEESE—13@13@14c, according to quality

TALLOW—No. 1, 7@12c P. D.

WHISKY—Fresh, \$1.20 per gallon.

WHEAT—Winter, \$1.00@1.15c; Good to best spring \$1.15@1.30c; Common to fair quality \$1.25@1.40c.

RYE—In good request at 8@28c per 50 lbs.

WHEAT—For seed 50@60c for 50 lbs.

BAILEY—best samples 8@25c; common to fair 7@25c.

CORN—New Shelled per 50 lbs. 65@8c; per car per 50 lbs. 65@8c.

OATS—white 4@4@6c; mixed 4@4@5c.

BRAN—\$1 per 100. \$20 per ton.

WHEAT—Winter, \$1.00@1.15c; Good to best spring \$1.15@1.30c; Common to fair quality \$1.25@1.40c.

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